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The Boston Weekly Globe.

VOL. XVI.—NO. 11.

BOSTON WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1888.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

Public Printing Office and
Eight Hours' Work.

Senator Ingalls of Kansas on Han-
cock and McClellan.

Other Matters Discussed by the Na-
tional Legislators.

MONDAY.—In the Senate Mr. Reagan re-
ported adversely from the post office and
post roads committee. Mr. E. G. Cullom
postal telegraph bills, and reported favorably an original bill to regulate inter-
state commerce carried on by telegraph,
and to subject telegraph companies to the
supervision of the interstate commerce
commission.

Mr. Cullom insisted that this bill should
be referred to the interstate committee.
The matter finally went over without
action.

Mr. Sherman, from the committee on for-
eign relations, reported back the House con-
current resolution directing the secretary of
the navy to designate a national vessel of
war to convey the remains of ex-President
Paez of Venezuela from the port of New
York to the port of La Guayra, and it was
passed.

On motion of Mr. Hale, the unfinished
business of the pension bill was laid aside
and the pension deficit year appropriation bill
taken up. Among the more important
amendments recommended by the commit-
tee on appropriations are additions to the
following: Inserting an item of \$30,000 for
expenses of the revenue cutter service; inserting an item of \$6000
for survey; inserting an item of \$100 for salar-
ies of the commission of fish and fisheries
from the date of his appointment; inserting
an item of \$100,000 for support of
United States prisoners, including neces-
sary clothing and medical aid, and trans-
portation.

An amendment to strike out the follow-
ing paragraph, "and the public printer is
hereby directed to rigidly enforce the pro-
visions of the act of Congress for the govern-
ment under his charge," having been
reached, a somewhat acrimonious discus-
sion ensued, and without taking a vote, the
Senate then adjourned.

Elections in Alabama.

In the House, under the call of States,
bills and resolutions were introduced and
referred.

The House proceeded to the considera-
tion of the McDuffie-Davidson (Alabama)
contested election case.

Mr. Mills of Pennsylvania said the com-
mittee had given a fair and thorough con-
sideration to the case, and the majority
had come to the conclusion that Davidson
had a clear majority over McDuffie of \$800
votes.

Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts said that the
case illustrated the advance of civilization
in the South, and that the time had come
to resort to the ballot box and safe policy.
The Democrats had resorted to fraud upon
the ballot box in order to overcome the Re-
publicans, and the time had come to expose
general fraud throughout the district, while
the poll lists of the Selma precinct
showed that the "sheeted dead" were
more numerous than the Democratic ticket.

He reviewed in detail the testimony taken in regard to the votes given to the two tickets, and
to the charge of fraud, which was declared
was found to exist wherever it was probed for. For the good name of Congress,
and for the sake of justice, he voted to have
the House decide the election.

Mr. Gwin of Georgia said that he had
been present at the hearing of the case, and
he seems to have possessed that same family
of appointing great men, so that Bismarck
was always his confidential adviser, and
Von Motte his military genius.

Mr. Hoar spoke in favor of the bill. He
said that the State of Massachusetts had
expended over \$150,000 in aid of pen-
sions, and that the amount was still less than
the United States \$18,000 expended in 1870.
In addition there were in national soldiers'
homes 16,124 inmates, making a total of
36,000 ex-soldiers, and the sum expended
was dependent on the charitable institutions.

In contradiction of Mr. Vest's state-
ment that 10 per cent of the number of
veterans in the country were pensioners, Mr.
Maurer replied that the pension system had
been inadequate, insufficient, too economical.
That one fact itself was a complete new-
thing, and that the pension system had
been wasteful, extravagant or un-
reasonable.

Mr. Hawley spoke in favor of the bill. He
said that the Grand Army of the Republic
was an order that carried out fully the prin-
ciple of its motto, "Fraternity, charity and
patriotism." It was directed to the government
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stations at Wallis Sands, N. H., and Plum
Island, Mass.

Mr. Hatch of Missouri, from the commit-
tee on agriculture, reported a bill to create
a department of agriculture and labor.

Death of the Emperor Wil-
liam of Germany.

EUROPE IN MOURNING.

Death of the Emperor Wil-
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Prince Bismarck Announces the Event
—The New Emperor's Condition.

Notes of Interest from Many European
Sources.

The Emperor of Germany died at his
palace at 8:30 Thursday last in the ninetieth
year of his age. The deceased Em-
peror was a son of Frederick William and
Marie Louise of Prussia, and saw the light
at a time just before the Napoleonic in-
vasion of Prussia had ruined the kingdom.
He received a military training, and
was in the course of active preparation
for a military life at a time when the "rise of the nations" gave
the severity of the sentences of the men whose
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AROUND THE FARM.

HOW TO ANALYZE SOILS.

Some Simple Tests of Productive Power—The Importance of Careful Experiment by Farmers.

(Written for The Weekly Globe.)

A soil analysis gives only what the soil contains at the moment of examination, and not the quantity in which these constituents may be available to the plants as assimilable food during the period of growth. If we desire to know whether a soil is already provided with nitrogenous matter, it is sufficient to sow a handful of wheat upon a small square of ground which has been manured with mineral substances only. Without the aid of nitrogenous matter the mineral matter has scarcely any effect upon wheat. Therefore, if the small square of ground gives a rapid and healthy vegetation and a good crop, it shows that the earth had a sufficient supply of nitrogen for the mineral manures contained in no nitrogen.

On the other hand, to ascertain whether the soil contains a sufficiency of the mineral manure (phosphate of lime and potash), manure plots with nitrogenous substance only, planting one with corn, and another with potatoes. The great influence that phosphate of lime has on corn, sorghum and sugar cane, potash on potatoes and tobacco, is well known; and the corn, I suppose, we may be sure the land has enough phosphate of lime, and if the potatoes flourish the land does not lack potash. Thus two experiments, requiring but a small area of ground, and trying three different crops, are sufficient to obtain the indications necessary to a judicious system of culture. The variability of these crops, compared with that obtained from the common annuals, will measure the richness of the soil. There is no one subject in agriculture which demands at the present day more care, continued and widely-extended experiments than the practice of manuring.

A. H. WARD,
EDITORIAL NOTES.

A Few Important Reflections.

Bone dust, moistened with a little water, in the course of a few days, yields to water a considerable quantity of phosphate of lime, and this solubility rapidly increases with the putrefaction of the gelatin of bones. Hence, wherever earthy phosphates exist with organic matter, water will invariably dissolve a portion of the organic matter by fermentation. This fact is of the utmost importance to agriculture.

Which is better and cheaper, to add potash to the soil, or to add lime, plaster or salt to liberate the potash now there, but locked up in insoluble combinations?

Hop refuse is valuable to use in hotbeds as a substitute for horse manure, it is also valuable for general farm crops; but to obtain the most value from it, feed it to stock, it being as good as clover hay; then use the manure made by the stock on the land.

FERTILIZER VALUES.

The Farmer Has a Right to Know When They Are From Rock, Bone, Hair or Blood.

If a fertilizer manufacturer uses bone in his mixed fertilizers, the insoluble phosphoric acid is worth just as much as it would be in ground bone, which the stations value at five to six cents, according to fineness, per pound. But in the mixed fertilizer the phosphoric acid is valued by the stations at the same rate.

While this is only about one-half its true value when derived from bone, it is an extremely liberal one—some 50 per cent. above its market value—when derived from rock. Those manufacturers, therefore, who use rock should certainly be pleased with the stations' valuations, while those who use bone have good cause to complain. For instance, the insoluble phosphoric acid, say 4 per cent. in a mixed article, is equivalent to 50 cents in a ton, while at 50 cents a pound, the weight amount to \$4.40. But in figuring this in a mixed fertilizer, the stations rate the phosphoric acid at only three cents a pound, which would amount to only \$2.40 for the 50 pounds instead of \$4.40, a difference of \$2.00. This is in favor of rock in favor of the user of rock of some 50 per cent. more than the market price of the phosphoric acid in rock. The reasons why the stations do not do this are not clear, but in the valuation of the bone as compared with the rock is that they do not make it practicable by chemical analysis to determine with any exactness the proportion of rock to bone, distinguishing in the form of rock, bone, hair and blood.

The GARDEN.

Desirable Vegetable Seeds and Some Good Points for Gardeners—Notes for March.

Last year's seed, other things being equal, is the best seed, and good seed is a large part of good gardening.

A small magnifying glass is useful in detecting foul seed and in determining the quality of seed and for both. The same principle applies where the gardener expects to grow two crops from the same piece of ground in one year.

The question of manure, plant food, is the question in gardening as well as in farming. Sufficient manure is good, but not all-sufficient. For example, I want to grow a crop of early peas. I use phosphate, having in mind a large percentage of honest. The manure will cause a great growth of vine and retard ripening. The best gardeners now, however, use rock, and by exposing it to the frost, it may beellowed, and numerous insects destroyed.

The soil for starting and growing early vegetables plants should be very light, and for this reason, it is a good idea to mix sand with the soil. A mixture of sand and peat moss, with a little humus, is excellent for growing early vegetables.

An early ploughing may help to dry out the soil, but the gales and by exposing it to the frost, it may beellowed, and numerous insects destroyed.

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Strawberry foliage starts to grow early in spring, and generally continues to do so until the end of the season. This is a good time to sow the seed in hotbeds.

The best time to plant an unpruned grape vine is in the fall, when the vines have stopped growing.

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DISEASE GERMS.

Evidence Through Modern Research Increasing.

The Pestilence That Walketh in Darkness.

Pasteur's Experiments with Regard to Hydrophobia.

Lockjaw, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhus.

Can Safety be Secured Against These?

(Copyrighted, 1888, by the Author.)

None of the results of modern scientific research are more interesting than the discoveries relating to disease germs. Apart from the importance of these germs in the diseases which affect humanity, they are of interest as disclosing to us a world of minute life, of which in former ages men had scarcely even any conception. They regarded plague and pestilence as specially appointed visitations, not as obeying laws as strict, though (even now) by no means so well understood as those regulating the development of the higher forms of animal or vegetable life. Possibly some of those who are anxious to find constantly fresh proof of the truth of the saying that there is nothing new under the sun, may consider that the modern theory of living death germs is embodied in the sixth verse of the 61st Psalm, where (following the prayer-book version) we are told of the "pestilence that walketh in darkness," and the "sickness that destroyeth in the noonday." But on the whole, such an interpretation must be regarded as far-fetched, as only serving to emphasize statements which are concerned, the theory of poison germs must be regarded as less than a century old. Within that time, one disease after another has come to be regarded as resulting from the development of invisible germs by a process sometimes akin to fermentation, sometimes more suggestive of algal life.

I do not propose to do more than touch here upon the various disease germs, considering more fully only the evidence we have of the possibility, in certain cases, of developing innocuous germs from those which produce destructive diseases.

At the outset would touch on the curious question whether a process akin to natural selection in the germ world may not modify the character of these germs in ways resembling those which have been adopted for their artificial modification.

The Sciences of Life

represent by far the most important, have their stages of development like the higher forms of life, only lasting a much shorter time, so that within a very small portion of the life, even of an individual man, hundreds of generations of germ life may pass. Again, the lives of these germs doubtless depend on their environment; and the various species undergo during the course of many generations changes akin to those which affect—in many generations of the more long-lived—higher orders of life, animal and vegetable.

Hence, during the lifetime of an individual, an far more during several generations (as we measure time) the character of the disease germs to which small-pox, typhus fever, scarlet fever, malarial fever, etc., are due, may undergo marked alteration. We could thus understand the more or less deadly character of such diseases in particular regions, as also the reason why we can also understand that some of the diseases of ancient times, which seem to have been common in reality to be represented by diseases of the present day, may resemble them in certain respects, but are nevertheless distinct diseases, and in particular, as also in their virulence.

For example, the plague, as known in Europe only two centuries ago, has certainly no modern representative in the countries where it was known to exist, and if it exists anywhere, what is today called "the plague" in oriental countries is really akin to the "black death" of old times. The story is well-authenticated, that in the days of the place where certain victims of the great plague of 1665 were buried, death and disease spread so rapidly, and nearly two centuries later found their way among workmen employed to dig in the place where a pit had been prepared for the corpse, named the "pit in the sepulchre grave." But the lines which fall upon four of these workmen and on 70 others who contracted it from them, was not the plague, but a disease which was not remarkable, because they relate to a machinery which is derived directly from external power, not produced from disease germs. It is not difficult to determine the way in which Pasteur dealt with the original inquiry into the part microbes play in the production of disease, and the various processes which he tried for isolating the hydrophilic microbe into a form which could be used.

ing the protective influence of vaccination. A herbert spencer may reasonably object to laws forcing the unwiser and especially least valuable portions of the popular to protect themselves against disease and death. But such objections to compulsory vaccination are not to be considered as legitimate. Those who object to compulsory vaccination, *qua* compulsory, are among the most ignorant of the people. The protective influence of vaccination, but it is not this protection is open to all, and will be taken advantage of by the most naives, who will be the smug ones from the foolish sort who will not seek his protection, can always be prevented by reasonable vaccination. The only objection to the compulsory vaccination tends to preserve the unwise opponents of vaccination—a decidedly mischievous result considered in the very nature of things. A man's appreciation of the value of vaccination as a protective against smallpox may entitle him to object to it. It may follow that a man does not approve of a good thing because he is unwilling that every one should benefit by its practice of it, or quite the contrary, in fact.

It ought to be unnecessary to cite evidence of the protective influence of vaccination, as the record of the many cases which seem to me singularly striking.

In Zurich Cantor the law of compulsory vaccination was not repealed until 1883, and the author of Pasteur's *Principles of Preventive Medicine* enables us to judge how many of the more foolish sort unfortunately their babies were not immunized. In fact, we must consider the class not the individual, who would have been preserved had the law been left unchanged.

The Death Rates from Smallpox between 1881 and April, 1888, were as follows:

Deaths.

1881.....0

1882.....0

1883.....11

1884.....0

First quarter, 1888.....88

2. In Germany vaccination is compulsory; in France it is not. Now, Dr. Jansen points out that in other such examples as the effects of vaccination on the diseases which affect humanity, they are of interest as disclosing to us a world of minute life, of which in former ages men had scarcely even any conception. They regarded plague and pestilence as specially appointed visitations, not as obeying laws as strict, though (even now) by no means so well understood as those regulating the development of the higher forms of animal or vegetable life. Possibly some of those who are anxious to find constantly fresh proof of the truth of the saying that there is nothing new under the sun, may consider that the modern theory of living death germs is embodied in the sixth verse of the 61st Psalm, where (following the prayer-book version) we are told of the "pestilence that walketh in darkness," and the "sickness that destroyeth in the noonday," but on the whole, such an interpretation must be regarded as far-fetched, as only serving to emphasize statements which are concerned, the theory of poison germs must be regarded as less than a century old. Within that time, one disease after another has come to be regarded as resulting from the development of invisible germs by a process sometimes akin to fermentation, sometimes more suggestive of algal life.

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Pasteur's inquiries into the development of anthrax were characterized by the same sense of pathic incitement and keenness with which he showed in his researches into

RAIN OR SHINE.

Some Funny Old Saws and Proverbs Revived.

The United States Signal Bureau—Some of the Salaries and Duties Required.

The Weather Dissected and Exposed by an Old Weather Man.

WHEN it is evening ye say it will be fair weather, for the sky is red."

The above quotation is from the oldest book I have at hand now, *Gospel according to Matthew*, a book by the way, universally accepted as authentic. It is certainly used in no pedantic right, for in this connection such a phrase as "the sky is red" is not likely to be considered antiquated. Not much.

But it is absolutely impossible to estimate the true worth of this branch of the service since the original Judas played the scoundrel at a ridiculously low figure, and the festive corpse was young and degenerate.

A friend of THE GLOBE has written the following questions on both sides of the paper, which he would like answered by readers:

1. What is the best way to tell the approach of a storm?

2. What is the best way to tell the approach of a moon?

Subjects contained in all of the above inquiries have received columns of space in many of our papers, and the general theme of weather, like love, never grows old fashioned, in spite of the ruthless attempts of our grandmothers to make us keep the weather problem in mind.

3. What is the best way to tell the approach of a snow-storm?

4. What is the best way to tell the approach of a moon?

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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

His Text: "Whose Trust Shall be a Spider's Web."

Miseries and Anxieties of Such Live on Borrowed Wealth.

Financial Failure Not the Worst of Evils Attending the Borrower.

BROOKLYN, March 11.—The subject of Dr. Talmage's sermon this morning was "The Age of Swindles," and the text, Job, viii., 14: "Whose trust shall be a spider's web?" He said: "The two most skillful architects in all the world are the bee and the spider." The bee builds his honey-mfactory, and the other builds a slave-honeyhouse for flies. On a bright summer morning, when the sun comes out and shines upon the spider's web, bedecked with dew, the gossamer structure seems bright enough for a suspension bridge for supernatural beings to cross on. But, alas for the poor fly, which in the latter part of every day ventures on it, and is caught in the snare, and is destroyed. The fly was informed that it was a free bridge and would cost nothing, but at the end of the arduous toil, the toll was exacted, and the spider then drew down a strong wind, and away goes the web, and the mauling spider and that victim, the fly, are left to the mercy of the spider's web; that many thousands of them are put together before they become victims to the human eye, and it takes 4,000 of them to make a thread as large as the human hair.

Most cruel as well as most ingenious is the spider. A priser in the basile, Franklin, has been trained to eat the sound of a violin if every day come for its meal of flies. Job, the author of my text, and his wife, though not quite so bold, doubtless watched the voracious process of this insect with another, and saw spider and fly swept up with the same broom or scuttled by the same broom. All the world has so many desiring spiders and victimized flies.

There has been a time when the utter and oblivious irresponsibility of many men having the financial interests of others in charge has been more evident than in these last days.

The running of banks and disappearance of administrators with the funds of large estates, and the disorder amidst post offices, telegraphs, and railroads, and States officials have made a pestilence of crime that solemnisizes every thoughtful man, and leads every philanthropist and Christian to ask, "What can be done to stay the plague? There is a monsoon abroad, a typhoon, a stroke."

It is better for men masking wills to beneath the property directly to the executors and trustees, and leaving the windows and doors open to the public, than the former got all that did not belong to them.

The simple fact is that there are a large number of small-swinging yachts and driving fast horses, and their owners, who houses and controlling country seats who are not worth a dollar if they return to their old nests. Under some sudden reverse they fall, and with affliction air seem to.

Retire from the World, and seem almost ready for monastic life, when in less than three years they bloom out again, having come back with their creditors, that is, paid them nothing but respects, and the only difference between the second chapter of prosperity and the third is that their pictures are Moliere instead of Keats, and their time no more than 20 seconds less than their predecessors, and instead of one country seat they have none.

I have also a word of comfort for all who suffer from the misfeasance of others, and from the sins of their own, and I do not care what you do, but if you have not got all that did not belong to them.

The simple fact is that there are a large number of small-swinging yachts and driving fast horses, and their owners, who houses and controlling country seats who are not worth a dollar if they return to their old nests. Under some sudden reverse they fall, and with affliction air seem to.

Dishonesty Will Never Pay.

An abbot wanted to buy a piece of ground and the owner would not sell it, but the owner finally consented to let it to him until he could raise one acre, and the abbot agreed to pay him 200 dollars a year.

I tell you, young man, that the dishonesty which you plant in your heart and life will seem to you very insignificant, but to others it will be a dead load.

Let me say in the most emphatic manner to all young men,

FISHING.

A fisherman who had not been able to get a good catch, and who had been fishing for a week, said to his wife, "I am afraid we are not going to get any more fish."

"Don't be afraid, dear," said his wife, "I have a secret to tell you. You know that the fisherman who has not been able to get any more fish, has not been fishing for a week."

"I have a secret to tell you, too," said the fisherman, "but I don't know if you will believe me."

"I will believe you," said his wife, "but you must tell me what it is."

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OUR NATION.

The Young People's Political History of the United States.

President Madison's Second Administration.

Prosecution of the War With Great Britain.

American Arms Victorious on Land and Sea.

Unpatriotic Policy of the Federalist Party.

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CHAPTER VIII.

[WRITTEN BY GEORGE CANNING HILL.]

THE canvass for President during the autumn of 1812 was an intensely exciting one and quite worthy to rank with that between Jefferson and Adams a dozen years previous. The Federalists were losing ground, which they of course did not

like. The charges brought against them by the Republicans were many of them the grossest exagerations. The pulpit of New England ran wild with vituperative invective. The Federalists taunted their opponents of the administration party, with not seriously meaning war with Great Britain, but now that it was actually going on, they said there was no necessity for it, and freely talked of dividing the Union into two confederacies.

A few undecided Republicans wanted Mr. Jefferson to become a candidate in preference to Madison, but he would not do so, by some of them to give his consent; but he told them that he knew Mr. Madison better than they did. "I can conscientiously say, after three-and-thirty years' knowledge of him," replied Jefferson, "that I do not know in the world a man of pure integrity, more dispassionate, disinterested and devoted to genuine republicanism; nor could I in the whole scope of American and European politics find an able man." Jefferson displaced our party divisions. He was subsequently given for Madison's secretary of state, but pleaded his advanced years for an excuse for not standing in Monroe's way to that office.

The debate in Congress during the winter partook of the heat of the canvass just ended. Personalities were freely exchanged. Mr. Clay answered Mr. Quincy of Massachusetts with a fire as withering as that of the other side, while De Witt Clinton of New York was Madison's rival for the presidency, and the count of the electoral votes gave Madison 128 and Clinton 80. Elbridge Gerry of Massachusetts received 131 votes for vice president and Jared Ingersoll of Pennsylvania 86. Madison and Gerry were therefore declared president and vice president respectively. The president devoted the larger part of his inaugural to the war now fairly begun, reciting its causes anew, pointing out the fact that the United States did not declare it until it had long been made on their in-



DE WITT CLINTON.

tegrity, reminding the country of the uselessness of arguments and expostulations, and referring to England's positive refusal to discontinue the wrongs which had provoked it. The alliance with savage tribes was condemned as unwarranted by the rules of civilized warfare.

The year 1813 was far from yielding us any important results that should contain promises of future success. Our fortunes were varying ones both on sea and land. Early in the year, the enemy blockaded Delaware and Chesapeake Bays, thus shutting up two of the largest avenues for our foreign trade, but dealing leniently with our harbors. The English easily secured the interests of the two sections.

General Winchester at the head of a detachment of 500 men at Frenchtown on the northern border in January, and gave up the 500 prisoners taken by him to massacre. In April, General Pike took York, in Upper Canada, after a fight of great severity, destroying stores of large value. Among the articles taken a trophy was a human head, said to have been taken for which the British were responsible. From Fort Meigs a rally was made by Colonel Dudley to take a battery, but he was surprised and surrounded by the Indian Chief Tecumseh, and his entire force of 800 men captured.

Sir George Prevost, governor of Canada, with a force of 1000 men attacked Sackville's Harbor, on Lake Ontario, but was repulsed by General Winder with serious loss. Fort Erie was taken from the enemy at a cost to them of 1000 men.

The commander who had just alighted from Fort George to us shortly after surprised Generals Chandler and Winder by a night attack, and made prisoners of both. Generals Wilkinson and Hampton made a show of extensive preparations for invading Canada, but their mutual jealousies brought all

hostages, retailers' licenses, auction sales and valuations, the sum of \$7,500,000 was authorized in addition. The extra session continued till August.

The regular session opened in December. The message of the president expressed disappointment at the unfavorable result of the mission for negotiating peace, and stated that there was no evidence of any change of disposition in the British councils, and that none was then to be looked for. Therefore we must put forth all our strength in maintaining our rights before

government's loans they had subscribed for. The resulting loan was for these reasons a partial failure. Those who were hostile to the war could not have found a more effective way to bring it to an ignominious end. Worse even than this, this very large reserve of specie held by the Eastern banks was traced in a steady stream out of American channels into those of the British provinces. Bills drawn in Quebec by the British government in payment for smuggled goods were privately transmitted for sale on highly advanta-

geous terms to parties in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. The agents of the government loans were even driven to publicly advertise that the names of subscribers were to be kept secret.

The year 1814 was the really eventful year of the war. It was the state of England's struggle with Napoleon that largely shaped and directed her conduct towards us. The awful retreat from Moscow in the year of 1812 and the subsequent destruction of his military power before Leipzig in October, 1813, suddenly released from his long work the army that had fought him in Spain, under Wellington, and General Winder was soon at the head of some 3000 undisciplined Cochranes ready to march to Canada, bringing an army under General Ross. The enemy landed on the 10th, 5000 in number and proceeded up the Patuxent. At their approach the Americans abandoned their fleet and retreated as they destroyed it. The militia under General Winder marched to defend its own territory. The committee appointed to carry the address to Washington heard the news of peace on the way, and nothing further was said on the subject. But the British, who had been afterwards received by every State but the three that made up the Hartford convention. As a speaker in the Massachusetts Senate pictured it, the convention "exploited in a mission to Washington."

The episode of the war occurred after the war was over. The battle of New Orleans was fought by General Jackson on the 13th of January, 1815, the news of peace not yet having arrived. Jackson had been sent to the city from Mobile the last of the year before, after having captured Pensacola from the Spanish for violating their agreement with us, and was engaged all through December in making preparations to defend that important position. General Packenham sailed up the river through one of its passes with an army of 14,000 men, while the American force did not exceed 6000. Jackson was recruited with the help of both Kentucky and Tennessee, and entrenched himself at last near the city on both banks of the river. On the morning of the 8th, the British came on with their scaling ladders prepared to storm the works in two divisions. The deadly fire of our canons and rifles paralyzed their progress. They rallied and were met with the same determined resistance that they had shown in the last battle, thus discovered their enterprise to be impossible to attain and retreated in confusion, losing 2600 men besides their general, who fell in the first assault. The American loss was only seven killed and 6 wounded. The thoroughly defeated British retired altogether on the 18th, and our last war with Great Britain thus went out in a blaze of glory.

After that, our navy never and dea-ly never again ventured on the high seas of the Barbary States, for their repeated insults and injuries to American vessels. A convention was soon held with Great Britain to establish new commercial regulations between the countries. In October, 1815, the public debt was \$120,000,000, the war costing us \$64,000,000. The public revenues began to improve. A system of internal improvements, such as roads and canals, were recommended by the president. These were made with the aid of a small amount of money from the treasury, but were not successful. Father a relative was sent for and was received at his arrival by his friends, who, known as a Jew, was directed by any of his co-religionists to seek shelter with him. He seemed to be seeking it. Thus the various congregations were formed, mostly

for the sake of convenience.

For the sake of convenience, thought that he might find it in the voice of the people, "Vox populi vox dei," the people's voice was to be the voice of God. A nameless man, or a nameless woman, or a mixture of both, should supply that want. He became, therefore, The Zealous Advocate of such an institution. Every attempt, however, to realize the measure failed. Only a few rabbis could be brought together at a time. They did a little agree among themselves as they differed among the various sects of their congregations. If, after protracted debates, they had compromised upon a certain platform, their decisions remained ineffective and were ridiculed and despised, not only by the members of their own congregations, but also by the members of other congregations. All these synods and conferences, composed by these English, Spanish, Hollandish, and afterwards German, French, and Austrian colonists, were of course of the same nature, contrived for further emigration. Father a relative was sent for and was received at his arrival by his friends, who, known as a Jew, was directed by any of his co-religionists to seek shelter with him. He seemed to be seeking it. Thus the various congregations were formed, mostly

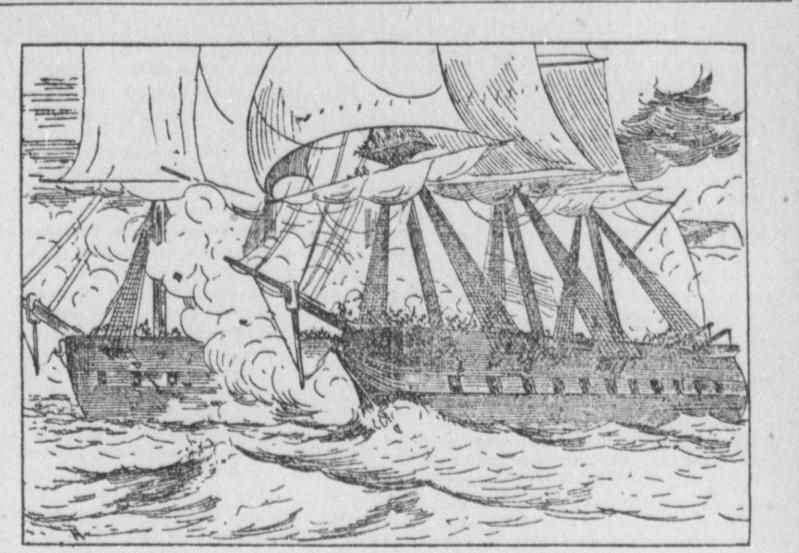
for the sake of convenience.

This state of affairs was somewhat improved when an inferior naval force was sent, which had been instrumental in weakening these provincial prejudices. Young America, in whom he placed his trust, has not been so much influenced by that precept, and has not the daily influx of newcomers constantly re-enforced the old guard, and kept the old flame ablaze. His success might have been greater if he had not been so much obliged to compromise. He and his co-religionists to seek shelter with him, which he wished to establish as the prayer-book of the American Israelites was as much of a failure as were the synagogues of the various sects of the various congregations. These English, Spanish, Hollandish, and afterwards German, French, and Austrian colonists, were of course of the same nature, contrived for further emigration. Father a relative was sent for and was received at his arrival by his friends, who, known as a Jew, was directed by any of his co-religionists to seek shelter with him. He seemed to be seeking it. Thus the various congregations were formed, mostly

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THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE CHESAPEAKE AND SHANNON.

the world. "The war, with all its vicissitudes," said the president, "is illustrating the capacity and the destiny of the United States to be a great, a flourishing and a powerful nation," worthy of the friendship of all other nations, and to deserve the obverse of justice and reciprocity.

The dimensions of the administration at this time were almost as menacing at home as abroad. To oppose the war and refuse to contribute to the revenues were not considered unpatriotic in some influential quarters having their centre here in the East. Smuggling supplanted honest commerce. Supplies were secretly furnished to the enemy. Those possessed of money and commercial facilities had no hesitation about using both means in their own country, whether openly or secretly as it was. The States courts hindered and defeated the operation of the revenue laws, and juries regularly refused to convict those who were shown to have defied them. In a single week no less than 56 writs were served on a United States collector of customs in order to obstruct his official work. American vessels were overhauled and found with British trade permits counterfeited. Numerous individuals without any concern of self-protection were caught in the act of selling provisions and stores to the enemy.

The whole coast was ordered to be blockaded from New York to the Mississippi on the very day that Congress assembled, and the blockade was extended to all the ports and rivers up Long Island Sound, while the harbors to the east and north were left

to naught. By mistake our troops burned the Canadian village of Newark, and the British crossed the river and burned the town of Buffalo, and a number of villages in retaliation.

On the ocean, the American vessel Hornet, Captain Lawrence, made prize of the sloop-of-war Peacock. In June the Chesapeake, to which vessel Captain Lawrence had been transferred, fought the British frigate Shannon in Boston harbor, in the sight of thousands of spectators that blackened the neighboring hills, and beat the British blockade before it was taken. The brave commander was mortally wounded, his dying words being "Don't give up the ship!" The American ship Argus struck her colors in August to the British sloop Pelican. In September the American vessel Enterprise forced the British brig Boxer to surrender. But the brilliant naval event of the year, if not of the war, was the defeat in September by Commodore Perry of the British fleet in Lake Erie. The victory, consisting of six vessels and 63 guns. The American naval force was nine vessels and 66 guns. Perry's flagship was named the Lawrence, and the last words of the naval hero of the Chesapeake were run up to the masthead during the combat. In the very hottest of the engagement Perry was obliged to abandon his flagship and take another, which he had been fighting in an open boat when he came short of a favorable wind.

Soon after this the victorious fleet embarked the army of General Harrison and landed them on the Canada shore; and in October our troops engaged General Proctor's army near the river Thames, defeating and routing them. Tecumseh was killed in this battle, having been shot, as was alleged, by Colonel Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky. This was the most notable operation of the year on land. In a subsequent skirmish at Williamsburg the Americans skinned out of the water.

The Creek war occurred this year. The Creek Indians lived within the United States limits in Alabama and Georgia, and were peaceably inclined until Tecumseh went among them, stirring up mischief. At Fort Mims, in August of the previous year, they had massacred 300 men, women and children that had fled to the fort for refuge, and the passions of the whites of the neighborhood were at a fever pitch. Tecumseh was killed in this battle, having been shot, as was alleged, by Colonel Richard M. Johnson of Kentucky. This was the most notable operation of the year on land. In a subsequent skirmish at Williamsburg the Americans skinned out of the water.

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The naval war was fought with British forces in two divisions. After repelling the night attack, the British last came up with us in their chosen ramifications, at the bend of the Tallapoosa river, entrenching a thousand strong behind a breastwork nearly eight feet high, that stretched across the natural peninsula. General Jackson promptly decided to carry the works by storming them and succeeded, killing 500 Indians and driving many more into the river. Their stoical chief was made captive. This ended the Creek war, though with them having been concluded, the different armies remained.

The public press openly urged New England to make a separate peace with Britain over the question of the authority of Congress. It likewise made the army the theme of its unsparing ridicule, the victory of General Harrison over the British on the Thames calling forth unqualified expressions of sympathy for the vanquished enemy. The victory won by him was pronounced the triumph of a

practically open. Our entire Atlantic coast was never blockaded until the following year, 1814.

The governor of Vermont called home the militia of that State near the end of the year, for which he was unparingly denounced by the Levee Club, the New Jersey and Pennsylvania, but sustained by that of Massachusetts. In June of this year, Commodore Decatur, commanding three frigates, was chased by the enemy's squadron into New London harbor, where he was kept shut up the rest of the year and late into the following one. One dark and stormy night in December, he planned to run the blockade with his three vessels and to make a futile attack on Stonington. Connecticut showed that she was not to be counted on to assist in any project for separating New England from the rest of the Union. The capture of the British frigate Shannon in Boston harbor, in the sight of thousands of spectators that blackened the neighboring hills, and beat the British blockade before it was taken. The British frigate Shannon in Boston harbor, in the sight of thousands of spectators that blackened the neighboring hills, and beat the British blockade before it was taken. The British frigate Shannon in Boston harbor, in the sight of thousands of spectators that blackened the neighboring hills, and beat the British blockade before it was taken.

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HOWARD'S LETTER.

Philosophy of Friendship
and a Good Time.

He Thinks It Hardly Worth While to
Worry Over-Much.

High Life Bubbles Among the Great
of the Earth.

New York, March 10.—Cheer up, boys.

You.

What for?

Well, if for nothing better, for your own
selfish enjoyment.

I saw you both walking along

the streets. You reminded me of the

old man in "Pilgrim's Progress" who

lusted upon raking over a muck heap,

while a shining crown floated over his head, wait-

ing only for him to stand erect and wear it.

Judged by the expression on your face, one

might reasonably imagine you to be pon-

dering the eternal verities, bearing on your

shoulders the sins of the world, staggering

under a load too grievous to be borne, and

wondering what door of escape was

ever to be opened for you.

I know you think you are not to blame

for your disposition, but you are.

What if you are of a nervous temperament

and look with exaggerated glasses at every,

human ill. Practical observation, if not

experience, should teach you that it is as

easy to cultivate one class of character as

another. One cannot bring sunshine from

the heavens at will, but we can culture the

genius in our heart, and by careful

feeding fit it into a flame, which, though

it may not scorch and burn, will, at least,

warm and encourage.

It makes so much difference.

It makes a difference, not alone in your

personal attitude toward yourself, and your

feelings toward others, but affects the tem-

perature of the social atmosphere in which

you move.

A red-hot stove in a room.

How strong its effects are felt. Put an ice-

berg in the room, and it melts absolutely.

Come into a man's office or his house with a

smile and a cheery bearing, and nine times

in ten, you will find an instantaneous effect

produced upon your host. Come in with a

solemn mien, and a long drawn face, and at

once it is counterpart is observed. With whom do you prefer to deal, a bright and

pleasant-faced saleswoman, or a grim and

frowning saleslady? Which do you prefer?

What do you prefer to a dead, or a living,

or a breathing being?

What do you prefer to a good-tempered,

kindly person, or a bad-tempered, unkindly

person?

What do you prefer to a good-tempered,

kindly person, or a bad-tempered, unkindly

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